

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MOTTO—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910

Seventh Year. Vol. 7. No. 10

WHY POWERS SHOULD GO TO CONGRESS.

CALEB POWERS should go to Congress. Elected, he ought to be, not merely because of his trials and difficulties, but because of his qualifications. Rejected, he ought not to be, because he has suffered cruelly. His trials and sufferings are part of his training; foundation, in measure not insignificant, of his claims for distinction and advancement. Once more, recur the words of Llewellyn F. Sinclair, written at Georgetown, Kentucky, September 21st, 1908:—

"It can be said of Caleb Powers, that there has come to him during his short life more of shadow and storm than has fallen to the lot of any of his fellow men. And in the end, if all is lost, the fortitude, bravery and courage displayed by this young man throughout this long and bitter struggle will live in the heart and memory of the future generations, and will in some measure be a fitting monument to the errors and passions of men, and in the language of Theodore O'Hara, in his immortal tribute to the soldier dead, it will be said:

"Rest on embalmed and sainted dead
Dear as the life ye gave
No impious footsteps shall tread
The herbage of thy grave.
Nor shall thy memory be forgot
While fame her record keeps
And honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

Elected to Congress should be Mr. Powers, because fitted for the duties and responsibilities of a successful career in that noble arena. For Congress, Mr. Powers has had, from early youth, admirable preparation.

Reared on a farm, where he learned the practical value of toil, intelligent and unceasing, he, subsequently, taught school successfully for several years. So generally recognized were his services and worth as a teacher, that he was, in due course, elected County Superintendent of Schools, and, then, re-elected. Mr. Powers' ambition for a college training, was, after his long and successful service as School Superintendent, gratified. He spent six and one half years in College, paying his own way, at every step in the laborious ascent to knowledge, out of savings made from the modest salary paid him as County Superintendent of Schools.

Graduated in law, at Valparaiso, Indiana, he won second honors in a class of 44. Still thirsting for more knowledge; still ambitious for higher culture, he, next, took a post graduate course in law, at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, carrying off first honors in a class of 20.

Admitted to the Bar in '94, Mr. Powers has been, from the beginning, recognized as an able, resourceful, well read, judicious lawyer. An excellent debater, a close reasoner and a forceful, as well as correct thinker, Mr. Powers has command of a fine vocabulary. His celebrated speech in self-defense, at Georgetown, places him among the realists and most resourceful of jurists, as well as among the most eloquent of pleaders. That speech is, in fact, a classic.

Take, for example, the closing part of that memorable and historic six hours' oration:

"I must soon close. I have done my best to make clear the facts in this case. I know that my words have been weak. I will have to trust to you to do better work. I am not guilty. Something has been said by the prosecution about my lawyers begging for mercy. No, no, Mr. Franklin; no, no, gentlemen of the jury, I am not begging for mercy in this case; I am asking for justice alone at your hands.

But speaking of mercy, calls to my mind the German legend that describes man in his creation. It seems that by that legend that at the time the Almighty decided to make a man, He called his attributes, Truth, Justice and Mercy, before Him and questioned them concerning it. To Truth, He said: 'Shall we make man?' And Truth answered and said: 'Make him not; he will destroy thy statutes.' He then turned to Justice and said: 'Shall we make man?' And Justice said: 'Oh, Father, create him not; he will destroy thy statutes, bring want and misery to light, and bathe his hands in human blood; Father create him not.' And Mercy, kneeling, at the throne, answered: 'Oh, create him, Father, and I will follow him, wherever he goes; by his errors he shall learn wisdom, and at last I will bring him back to Thee.' And man was created at the behest of Mercy.

"And whatever may be said of the other noble attributes of man, there is none that so fills his life and the lives of others with joy while he remains here on earth; none that so prepares him for the great beyond. The angel of mercy stood by the side of Abraham Lincoln in every act of his public and private life, and whispered: 'Be merciful, be merciful.' And he was merciful.

"When Robert E. Lee, the great man and greater statesman that he was, surrendered his army at Appomattox in good faith, he would not let his men go home and keep up a guerrilla warfare. Upon his decision as to what should be done, rested the peace of the South and the future relation of the States. He was a soldier, a patriot, a statesman, and, above all, the noblest handiwork of God, an honest man. He was not blind to his duty by the hot blood of revenge and war still rankling in the breasts of many Southern gentlemen. He was not moved by the passions and prejudices of the hour. He stood like a stone wall for the ultimate good of the South and the glory of the Union. Upon his shoulders rested the destiny of the Southland, and it took a great man to say to his men: 'Go home; resume the vocations of peaceful lives; be as faithful to the Republic as you have been to the Confederacy.'

"And when certain men wanted Grant to take steps to arrest Lee and charge him with treason, he said in no uncertain tones that Robert E. Lee fought for the South because he thought it his

duty; that he was loyal to principle and true to honor and that such action should not be done.

"Lee and Grant were patriots. They stood upon the sublime heights of manhood and duty. Their judgments were not warped. Their devotion to duty could not be affected by the appeals of partisans. The prosperity and the welfare of our country depended upon noble and God like action on their part. No particular section of the Union to please but a country to serve. And, gentlemen, I believe that you will climb the sublime heights of duty in this case, with no set of men to please, but our country to serve."

Well said, it is, that the man, true to home and to mother, cannot be unfaithful to fellow-man. Hear, then, Caleb Powers' final appeal—none more touching in the language—to the jury at Georgetown, an appeal that will yet find honored place in the school books of Kentucky:

"I can see my poor mother now, who was unable, by reason of physical infirmities, to attend this trial. She is sitting in her distant home, with a face fallow, wrinkled and careworn from the responsibilities of life and the worries and troubles caused by the unjust prosecution of her son. With a frail and trembling hand she moves back the white hair from her sorrow-stricken brow. She casts her waiting, weary eyes toward the scene of this trial and pleads with you, though far away, to spare her son the burdens of further trials and dishonor. She pleads with you for justice to her son. She begs you not to be frightened away from your plain duty by the cruel invectives heaped upon his head by these gentlemen in the heat of argument. She implores you not to blot out the good name she has earned for her children; not to blacken the name of her home and family by a verdict of guilty; not to bring into disrepute and dishonor the name of her dead husband and his off-spring; not to hold up in shame and blight the fondest hopes of her heart; not to scandalize the evening of her life by throwing at the feet of her son the commission of such an awful offense; when she knows that he could not be guilty of such a deed.

"She beseeches you to be led alone in your consideration in this case by the lamplight of duty and not be tempted to outrage yourselves and the innocent by political bias, partisan feeling or party advantage. She begs you not to take her to an early grave in shame and dishonor; not to cut her son down in the days of his youth; not to extinguish the dearest hope of her heart; not to erase every hope of happiness for her and for him; not to bring down her mourning age into a grave of despair; not to take from her that which is dearer than life itself, and put upon her more than she can bear. She asks you not to reward liars, not put the badges of respectability upon the brow of perjurers by your verdict; not to feed the greed of men upon the life-blood of her son, or upon the vitals of our Commonwealth; not to walk ruthlessly upon broken homes and bodies; not to poison or kill her peace on earth and blight and ruin her confidence in men; not to murder your own souls and smite your own conscience.

"This is the speech my mother makes to you. My words are barren and weak in conveying to you her message, but I have done my best and by your interest in this case you seem to say: 'Stop. Speak no more. Let us have this case. Let the work of justice begin, for it has long been delayed. Stop, that we may right this wrong at once. Speak no more, but give us an opportunity to tear the shackles from your limbs; take the pallor of the dungeon from your cheeks, and restore you to health and send you home to your mother's fireside.'"

No speech, ever delivered in Kentucky, produced profounder impression. From the pen of the Hon. Young E. Allison, one of Kentucky's most gifted writers, at the time editor-in-chief of the Louisville Herald, it drew a remarkable tribute. Mr. Allison ranked the Powers speech in self-defense with that of Robert Emmett, the celebrated young Irish patriot, put to death, in 1803, for seeking to free his country from bondage, bloody and brutal.

Without the slightest disparagement of Mr. Edwards, it may be said truthfully, that he has had no such educational training as has had Mr. Powers. Nor is he endowed with any such gifts, natural or acquired, as those so eminently fitting Caleb Powers for Congress. Safe, we are, in predicting for Mr. Powers a high place, from the very outset, in Washington. He will there play a conspicuous and honored part. He will serve Kentucky and the Nation, as could no other man that the Eleventh District might now send to Congress. He will rank high as a debater; he will achieve distinction as a legislator; he will add strength to the party, which, in sending him to Congress, will do itself lasting credit.

He never weakens, never falters. He, whom nine years of prison repression did not overcome, shall not lose head or heart, through Congressional exaltation. He, who fearlessly took, in early youth, the poor man's side in Kentucky politics, shall not, in the National arena, become tool or minion of riches, power and privilege. He, who never lost courage in adversity, shall never lack loyalty in prosperity. He, who has ever gloried in serving the People, shall never bow knee to Plunder.

Mr. Powers will, in one word, make an ideal Congressman, one whose personality, perspicacity and power of expression will win foremost place in the party, whose firm foundations were laid by that other gallant son of Kentucky, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln. Like Lincoln, Mr. Powers never loses hope. Be the world ever so unkind, and even unjust, he never loses belief in fellow-man, nor drops trust in the Just Judge:—

It is not so forever—
The desert blooms at last,
The roses' scent is never
All purposelessly cast;
A pilgrim climbs the mountain,
Rejoicing when he hears
The lone life-saving fountain
That splashed through all the years.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT

Proves Falsity of the Edwards Organ.

Dr. Bennett, of this city, has issued the following affidavit, which should be sufficient to convince even the most skeptical as to the truthfulness of Caleb Powers' statements relative to his possessions, and shows that the Somerset Herald and one or two other papers of the same ilk and stripe who resort to any means, no matter how low, to slander and drag down those whom they elect to oppose, were charging falsely, in this, as in many other instances, when they allege that Mr. Powers is rich in coal and mineral lands. The affidavit follows:

(A TRUE COPY.)

State of Kentucky } ss.
County of Knox }

AFFIDAVIT.

The affiant, Dr. Samuel Bennett, says that he is now a resident of Barbourville, Ky., and has seen certain statements in the public press to the effect that Caleb Powers is now a wealthy man. Affiant further says that he has seen and heard intimations to the effect that Caleb Powers is joint owner with affiant in property, (personal and real), lands, mines, mining stock and etc., or a part thereof in the counties of Knox, Laurel, Clay and Bell, belonging to affiant, or to which affiant holds title.

Affiant says that such intimation does a gross injustice both to Caleb Powers and affiant, and that such statements have no foundation in truth or in fact. Affiant further says that if Caleb Powers has, or owns any moneys or money, stocks, bonds or other personal property, than a few law book, a horse, and some clothes etc., he has no knowledge of it, and that if the said Powers owns any lands, mines, minerals, mining stock, or other property, in any of said counties, except Knox, affiant says that he has no knowledge of it; and that the only property the said Powers owns in Knox county, (so far as affiant knows), except that above referred to, is a one-half interest in a small vacant lot in Barbourville, Ky., not worth more than \$200.

Affiant says, while he does not know of his own knowledge, that he has information, that Mr. Powers is now pretty heavily in debt.

SAMUEL BENNETT.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me by Dr. Samuel Bennett, this 20th day of April, 1910.

READ P. BLACK,
Clerk Knox County Court.

District Committee Called.

Chairman A. T. Siler, of the Eleventh District Republican Committee, has called the Committee to meet at the Hotel Corbin, Corbin, Saturday April 30, at 4 p. m., to determine the time and method of selecting a Republican candidate for Congress.

As both Mr. Powers and Mr. Edwards have publicly announced for a Primary, it is likely that a Primary will be called.

As many electors as possible should attend the Corbin meeting on April 30.

Temperance Rally Day at Barbourville.

Next Sunday the pupils of the First Methodist Church together with those of the Christian Church will be occupied in the morning by speakers under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. Union Temperance Services will be held at Union College Chapel in the evening. All services free. All are welcome.

NEW CAPITOL

Will Probably be Dedicated June 2—Committee Works on Program.

A Frankfort Special says: Kentucky's new Capitol will be formally dedicated, with elaborate ceremonies, probably on June 2. This is the date that is most generally favored by the State officials and the citizens of Frankfort who have charge of the exercises of the day. The date has not been determined upon, however, and thus far has been only discussed informally. At first it was suggested by one of the State officials that May 24 would be a good date, as the State Federation of Woman's Clubs will be meeting in Frankfort at that time.

The question of the date for the dedication was placed in the hands of the Capitol Commission, composed of five State officials, and the Commission will determine the day on which the building is to be formally turned over to the people of the State. On June 2 there will be no counter-attraction to divide interest, and the hotels will be able to handle the large crowds which will come to the Capitol.

In the next week a meeting of the Citizens Committee, which has charge of the dedication, will be held, and the plans for the exercises will be discussed more fully than they have ever been. There is no longer any doubt about the dedication being held, and it is becoming a real event that must be prepared for carefully. The committee in charge expects to have everything so arranged that the exercises can be carried out without a hitch of any kind. Senator W. O. Bradley will be the chief orator, and short talks will be made by Gov. Willson and former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham.

By the time the building is dedicated it will be complete in every detail and the grounds will be graded and grass will be growing, so that the building and grounds will show to advantage.

U. C. Defeats M. H. S.

The strong U. C. Base Ball team journeyed to Middlesboro last Saturday and crossed bats with the boys of that "burg," easily defeating them to the tune of 5 to 1, Wadkins striking out near 20 of the High School boys. Sampson twirled a good game for the H. S., but the U. C. boys were too strong. The line up was

U. C.	M. H. S.
Wesley	catcher
A. Wadkins	pitcher
S. Golden	1st b
Sawyers	2nd b
Ragan	3rd b
Faulkner	ss
Higgins	lf
L. Golden	cf
W. Wadkins	rf
	Ralston.

The U. C. team was to have played London Monday, but on account of the cold rain, only got as far as Corbin and then returned.

The Deaf and Dumb boys of Danville will be here Friday and Saturday. The Dummies tend strictly to business when they play ball and U. C. will have her hands full when she takes them on. Come out and see them play.

Captain Faulkner is getting a little inside base ball coached into his players and it looks as though U. C. will hold her own against all the teams they will meet this season.

The team is delighted with the business like way in which Mgr. Wesley and President Lewis carry things on; also the earnest effort of Capt. Faulkner to have a winning team, and the good support the town people are giving them.

Ice Cream Social.

The girls of Brown Hall will give a social at the Institute Saturday night, April 23 at 7:30 o'clock. Ices and cakes will be served for the benefit of the Tennis Club. Every-body invited.